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**THE HEALTH
OF
SHIPLEY
1954**

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Shipley Urban District Council

1954



1954

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. BATTERSBY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

and

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR AND
CLEANSING OFFICER

W. FARNDAL, M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.

INTRODUCTION

TOWN HALL, SHIPLEY.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year 1954 was cold and sunless, and summer and autumn were both wet. There was, however, no major outbreak of epidemic disease, and health was well maintained. Statistically the progress of post-war years continued.

Statistics.

Births were fewer, and the corresponding Birth Rate lower than in 1953, whilst the increase in the Death Rate was not significant. There was a gratifying fall in the Infant Mortality Rate. It should be borne in mind, however, that this improvement is related to the later months of the first year of life. Progress in the peri-natal period lags because of our lack of knowledge of such causes of infantile death as prematurity.

Among causes of death diseases of the heart and vascular system and malignant growth predominated. Infectious Disease, which less than 100 years ago was responsible for one third of the total deaths, now causes less than 2%.

Infectious Disease.

The prevalence of Gastro Intestinal infections, particularly Sonne Dystentery, necessitates constant vigilance on the part of the Public Health Department. The ultimate solution is a higher standard of personal hygiene, and there is a continued need for intensive education in this subject among the school child and adult population. The year was otherwise unexceptional, Measles, Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever showing a relatively low incidence.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

With the exception of Park Street Day Nursery, all Day Nurseries are now closed. Clinics had a busy and successful year, and their work is referred to in various parts of this Report. Liaison with Hospitals, National Blood Transfusion Service, Mass Radiography Service, General Medical Practitioners and the day to day training of Nursery students continued.

It is gratifying to observe rapid progress in the erection of new houses on the Wrose and Coach Road Estates. Other matters on Environmental Sanitation are included in Mr. Farndale's Report.

I wish to express appreciation of the interest shown by the Health Committee and its Chairman, Mr. Councillor John Lancaster. I am furthermore indebted to the staff of the Health Department for their keen work and loyalty throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN BATTERSBY.

COMMITTEE - 1954-55

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Chairman of the Council
(Councillor O. B. Raistrick, J.P.).

Chairman: Councillor J. Lancaster, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. A. Wilcock.

Councillor J. Bateson,	Councillor A. Swift,
„ T. E. Hainsworth,	„ F. Thornton, J.P.
„ Mrs. C. L. Hill,	„ Mrs. C. Turner,
Councillor T. W. Warburton.	

OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health	...	J. Battersby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health		G. Buckle, M.B., B.S.
Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Officer	... ..	W. Farndale, Cert, R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B., A.M.Inst.P.C.
District Sanitary Inspectors	...	R. Whitehead, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. R.S.I. R. Clark, Cert. S.I.B.
Senior Clerk	...	F. G. Falkingham, D.P.A.

Clerks
J. Coldwell, S. Fawthorp.

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Area of the district in acres at 1951 Census	...	...	2,183
Population at 1951 Census	...	...	32,680
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling houses in the district at 1951 Census	...	...	10,408
Average number of persons per room at 1951 Census	...	...	0.73
Number of private households at 1951 Census	...	...	10,780

Statistical Summary for 1954 and Comparison with 1953.

			1953.	1954.
Area of district in acres	...	...	2,183	2,183
Estimated population (30th June)	...	...	32,740	32,780
Estimated number of dwelling houses (31st Dec.	...	...	11,005	11,088
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1954	...	...	£211,729	£213,630
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)			£840	£845
Births—Total (Live and Still births)	...	...	506	492
Live births	Male	Female		
Legitimate	...	...	241	216
Illegitimate	...	...	5	15
			<hr/>	<hr/>
	246	...	231	
			497	477
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...	...	15.2	14.6
Area Comparability Factor	...	...	1.01	1.02
Standardized Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...	...	15.3	14.8
Still births	Male	Female		
Legitimate	...	...	6	6
Illegitimate	...	...	2	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>
	8	...	7	
			9	15
Still birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	...	...	17.8	30.5
Percentage of total births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	...	...	66	76

Deaths.

	1953.	1954.
Male	179	187
Female	187	185
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	366	372
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	11.2	11.2
Area Comparability factor	0.98	0.99
Standardized Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	11.0	11.3
Percentage of deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	39	47
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—		
All infants	13	10
Rate per 1,000 live births	26.2	21.0
Legitimate infants	13	10
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	26.8	21.9
Infants under age 28 days	8	6
Rate per 1,000 live births	16.1	12.6
Number of Deaths from:—		
Measles (all ages)	0	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	0
Maternal Deaths (all causes)	0	1
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	0	2.03
Deaths from:—		
Cancer (all ages)	60	75
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	1.83	2.29
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	6
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	0.09	0.18
All forms of Tuberculosis	4	7
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	0.12	0.21

Social Conditions.

Shipley is a built up industrial centre engaged in Textiles, Engineering and Distributive Trades. The principal industry is the manufacture of worsted cloth. Salts Mill carry out all the processes in the manufacture but other factories confine themselves to one or more processes such as Woollscouring, Sorting, Combing, Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing, and Finishing. Engineering, the other main trade, includes the manufacture of heavy and light machinery. Other important manufactures include foodstuffs and women's gowns. Approximately one half of the employed insured population is engaged by 15 large textile and engineering firms.

The population of Shipley live in approximately 11,088 houses in the valley of the Aire and Bradford Beck to the south of the river. Extension has taken place to high land at Wrose, West Royd and Windhill Crag. Since 1946 housing sites have been acquired and building proceeds on each site. A further estate is in course of erection near the Coach Road, Baildon, on the northern bank of the River Aire opposite Saltaire. Open spaces aggregate 206 acres, 10% of the district and notable among these are Northcliffe Playing Fields and Golf Course. The highly situate and rapidly extending district of Wrose which abuts on Bradford is within the Urban District. The shopping area is central, convenient and the administrative area adjoins the Town Hall. The community is predominantly artisan, hardworking, with a strong local pride and wide diversity of interest.

Population and Employment

The Registrar General in his Returns for 1951 on the Yorkshire West Riding has compiled a series of interesting statistics. A few of the more important have been extracted and are given below:—

Population of Shipley	...	...	...	1921—28,282
				1931—30,238
				1951—32,680
1951	...	Males	15,206	
		Females	17,474	
Intercensal increase	...	...	1921 to 1931—6.9%	
			1931 to 1951—8.1%	
			4.7% by births and deaths.	
Acreage	...	...	...	2,183
Persons per acre	...	...	...	15
Private households	...	...	...	10,780
Population in same	...	...	...	32,451
Separate dwellings occupied	...	...	...	10,408
Rooms occupied	...	...	...	44,157
Density of occupation	...	...	...	0.73 persons per room
				1.9% of persons at more than 2 per room.

The population statistics exhibit the stable features of the West Riding woollen towns, influenced, however, by a suburban relationship to the City of Bradford. The problems arising are those of the West Riding conurbation. The most notable feature is the numerical predominance of women, and therefore the high percentage of women workers, married and unmarried. The natural increase in population is balanced by the migration figures. The population is relatively youthful compared with adjacent areas, since factories attract young workers. The Birth Rate of Shipley tends to be higher than other adjoining parts of the West Riding conurbation.

The Manager of the Shipley Employment Exchange has kindly reported as follows:—

Employment has maintained its high level during the year though a little short-time working has occurred in some of the Dyeing and Finishing sections of the textile industry.

Daily transport of women and girls from South Yorkshire for employment in the textiles has been increased. Arrangements were made by one employer to bring over more Italian women for employment in the spinning section of the industry.

These schemes are of great benefit to employers whose demand for female labour is constant.

General Public Health Services for the Area.

Medical Practitioners Liaison.

Traditionally the District Nurse and Midwife both work with the family doctor. Lately much interest has been devoted to encouraging closer liaison between Health Visitor and General Practitioner. In this Division we have been particularly successful, as the Doctors have shown willingness in almost every way to use the services of these experienced Nurses. Representatives of the County Council and of the Executive Council have at a professional level applied themselves to smooth out difficulties and establish close liaison between Health Visitor and private Doctor in relation to Infectious Disease, Care of the Aged, provision of Home Helps and Hospital After Care. The particular scope of the Health Visitor—work in the home, in Clinics, Training schools, Schools, familiarity with social problems—should prove of great assistance to the busy Medical Practitioner. Furthermore, she is a valuable link between the Hospital Almoner and home problems. I am indebted to the Medical Practitioners for their unfailing courtesy with the Nursing staff, and am hopeful that they, the Nursing staff and the community may benefit from increased co-operation.

Hospital Liaison.

The Medical Officer of Health is a co-opted member of the Subcommittee of Bradford "A" Group Hospital Management Committee responsible for Salt's Hospital and the Shipley Maternity Home.

Liaison with Doctors, Nursing Staff and Almoners is increasing at Bradford Royal Infirmary, St. Luke's Hospital, Thornton View, the Children's Hospital and Leeds Road and Morton Banks Infectious Disease Hospitals.

Maternity Home.

Shipley Maternity Home has 20 beds for normal patients. Admissions are arranged by Matron in consultation with Doctors and the Medical Officer of Health.

Health Centres.

Somerset House Mother and Child Health Centre.

For details of accommodation and services rendered the 1949 Report should be consulted.

Wrose.

This Centre is now used for the purposes of School Health and Child Welfare. Accommodation is also provided for a weekly session of Aged Persons' Haven, and an Evening Book Centre.

Salt's Hospital.

Salt's is a General Practitioner Hospital with 24 beds. The services provided include:—

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|
| (a) Physiotherapy | ... | ... | Daily. |
| (b) Light Therapy | ... | ... | „ |
| (c) Out-patients | ... | ... | „ |
| (d) X-Ray | ... | ... | „ |
| (e) Consultant Surgeon (visits) | ... | | Tuesday morning. |
| (f) Consultant Physician | ... | | On call. |

Staff:—Matron, Sisters and Nursing Staff.

Ambulance Depot.

During the year the Shipley Depot was moved to Dockfield Road under arrangements with Shipley U.D.C. It is fully equipped and there are automatic arrangements for transfer of calls to Guiseley Depot when necessary. This and other projected facilities are intended to speed up communications and secure more positive vehicle control.

I am indebted to the County Ambulance Officer for a report on the service from which the following figures are taken.

Hospital In-Patients	...	...	...	...	...	2,145
Category:						
Admissions	...	...	...	...	...	1,144
Discharges	...	...	...	...	...	719
Transfers	...	...	...	...	...	282
Classification:						
Urgent	...	...	...	...	...	664
Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	72
Infectious	...	...	...	...	...	13
Mental	...	...	...	...	...	17
General	...	...	...	...	...	1,379
Hospital Out-Patients	...	...	...	...	...	9,319
Accident Cases	...	...	...	...	...	478
						<hr/>
Total patients carried	...	...	...	...	...	11,942
Number of journeys	...	...	...	...	...	2,445
Total mileage	...	...	...	...	...	45,766

DAY NURSERIES.

By the end of the year arrangements were complete for early closure of all Day Nurseries in the Division, with the exception of Park Street, Saltaire. This latter building offers accommodation for 50 children and was erected as a Day Nursery with all modern facilities available. These have been fully detailed in previous Annual Reports.

It serves little purpose now to comment on a policy which has appeared to me to bear the hall mark of reaction. Rarely has any subject been discussed with more emotional excess, inaccurate statement or lack of considered judgment. It is our humble duty to educate the next generation into a more rational and logical way of thinking, free from the prejudices of our own and past generations.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES.

Care of the Aged.

The Voluntary Committees for Care of Aged Persons cover social activities, benevolence and visitation in their work. Havens at Victoria Hall, Saltaire, Carnegie Library and Wrose are heavily attended and provide interest and recreation for nearly 200 persons weekly. The Health Department staff work on behalf of the elderly by Health Visitors, District Nurses and Home Helps is referred to in the appropriate sections of the Report.

Home Nursing.

This service is one of our closest links with General Medical Practitioners, since the Nurse acts under the direction of the Doctor to relieve sickness and infirmity. The work of the Nurse overlaps both the curative and preventive fields, demanding experience in clinical work and the ability to teach health educational principles in the home. In few other spheres is a Nurse presented with greater opportunity and if the work is less spectacular than some other fields of medicine, its influence is none the less profound, for the Nurse, by relieving suffering, can bring home to the patient and his or her relatives the need for healthy living.

The District Nurse works in close relationship to the Midwife, the Health Visitor and health workers such as Home Helps.

The character of the work of the District Nurse has changed in recent years. The retention of elderly patients at home has made the nature of her duty much heavier and reduced the total number of visits. Bed nursing, lifting and laying of the patient, attention to bed sores, the increasing number of elderly persons and the relatively low number of acute cases in the home (partly due to the effect of anti-biotics) means that the District Nurse spends much more time on each visit. As in so many other branches of Public Health work the number of visits is a poor guide to the amount and quality of work done.

Much assistance was derived from the help of the supervisory staff at County Hall, and the Nurses maintain close relationship with the Health Department.

Three full time Nurses serve Shipley and interchange relief duties with the Nurse in Baildon. Occasional holiday and sickness relief is forthcoming from a part-time Nurse. One Nurse and the Relief Nurse have authorised use of cars in their duties.

Home Nursing Service.

				Number of Cases. Number of Visits.	
Shipley	...	...	...	246	6696
Bingley	...	...	...	268	8229
Baildon	...	...	...	93	2519
Denholme	...	...	...	36	1160
Totals—Division				643	18604

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Health Education Propaganda.

Use was made of the facilities provided by the Central Council for Health Education. Propaganda material was provided by the West Riding County Council. The following are examples of the steps taken to promote Health Education in the population:—

1. Posters were exhibited on the principal hoardings centred in the Division.
2. Leaflets were distributed in Clinics to mothers on matters related to Maternity and Child Welfare.
3. Lectures were given by Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to the General Public, Parent Teacher Associations, Clubs and other organisations.
4. Distribution of leaflets at Exhibitions and in Public Works on Industrial Health.
5. Information has been passed to the Press in relation to Infectious Disease and other subjects when appropriate.

These steps are, of course, additional to intensive propaganda in the home through the various health workers of the Department.

Hospitals.

Progress has been recorded in the establishment of Care and After Care Service, and an increase occurred in the number of requests for socio-medical reports from Hospital. Entirely satisfactory arrangements exist with the Tuberculosis Service, Infectious Disease Service and Maternity Home, and arrangements have been made for notification of admission and discharge from the Keighley Group Hospitals. The position is not so clear with the Bradford A and B Groups which provide for very many residents of Shipley. The importance of this in relation to schoolchildren and aged persons is high, and although liaison work between the Almoners and Health Visitors by telephone and letter is satisfactory, systematic notification would facilitate early attention to the needs of many ill and convalescent patients. Private Practitioners, too, complain on occasion that they have no prompt advice of the discharge of patients.

Recuperative Home Treatment.

There are four Recuperative Homes for mothers and children, that is, for mothers who are in need of a rest and change of air and cannot go without taking their young children with them. Six families were admitted during 1954.

Brentwood Recuperative Centre, Marple, Cheshire.

Spofforth Hall Recuperative Centre, Spofforth, near Harrogate.

(The above two Homes are essentially for cases requiring family rehabilitation).

Sydney House, Abergele, North Wales.

The Silver Jubilee Home, Heysham, Nr. Morecambe.

There are seven Homes for schoolchildren and pre-school children (unaccompanied). 40 children were admitted during 1954.

Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, Wirral, Cheshire.

Craig Convalescent Home for Children, Bare, Morecambe.

Ormerod Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Freshfield, Nr. Liverpool.

Swanscoe House, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

There are eleven Recuperative Homes for adults. 12 cases were admitted during 1954.

North Eastern Counties Friendly Societies' Convalescent Home,
Grange-over-Sands.

Blackburn and District Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

Manchester and Salford Convalescent Home, Southport.

Hunstanton Convalescent Home, Hunstanton, Norfolk.

Barrow War Memorial Convalescent Home, Abbey Road,
Barrow-in-Furness.

Convent of our Lady of Lourdes, Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands.

Binswood Convalescent Home, Didsbury, Manchester.

Home Help Service.

There is an ever increasing demand on the Service and the recruitment of suitable women against the competitive claims of industry continues difficult. While no qualifications are required and no training is possible, it is difficult to exact too high a standard. Nevertheless, fine service has on the whole been rendered by a great majority of the women employed.

It is noticeable that the number of chronic sick and aged is continually increasing and that the Service is a genuine contribution towards the easing of the ever present problem of old age.

The service in the main is greatly appreciated, especially by the aged who find it difficult to carry on. Their fears of having to give up their homes are quickly dispelled by the help and practical work carried out by kindly cheerful women.

The percentage of Maternity cases is low. Relatives and husbands replace Home Helps in many cases, mainly owing to the fact that they anticipate high assessment charges, this state being aggravated by local gossip. Some may consider that the thrifty are penalised by the assessment scales to the advantage of the person who buys by hire purchase.

On the whole we have had a reasonably good year with regard to recruitment of Home Helps. It is regrettable, however, to note

that in some quarters Home Helps are being looked on more and more as "chars." This difficulty lies in the fact that it is necessary for the heavy jobs to be done, as so many cases have to be covered and so little time can be allotted each. This situation would be eased by a higher establishment so that the Service could operate once more as intended, "A Home Help Service".

Cases provided with Home Helps.

DIVISIONAL FIGURES.

Type of Case.	Number of Cases.	Hours employed.	%
Maternity	77	5,023	8
Tuberculosis	1	119	—
Chronic Sick, Aged and Infirm	238	47,324	74
Others	88	11,068	17
	<hr/> 404 <hr/>	<hr/> 63,534 <hr/>	<hr/> 100 <hr/>

General Administration.

The Public Health Office at the Town Hall, Shipley, affords accommodation for the staff of the Local Authority and the Divisional Office of the Local Health Authority.

Health Visitors for Shipley and Baildon and the Divisional Mental Health Social Worker are accommodated in the department. Although space is limited, every effort is made to meet the public need and encourage maximum co-operation between respective Officers, e.g., there is intimate relationship between the work of the Health Visitor and her colleagues, the Midwife and District Nurse; and there is frequent contact between the Sanitary Inspector and Health Visitor. Indeed the whole future of the department depends upon intensive team work. I have in previous Reports referred to the high percentage of work not of a routine character. Claims on the attention of the department are not easy to foresee, and yet all urgencies must be met. At Officer level considerable progress is being made in our relationships with the Regional Board, Welfare Authorities and Voluntary Societies.

Laboratory Service.

Existing arrangements for collection, delivery, examination and reports on specimens and consequent preventive action remain unchanged.

Practically all samples, bacteriological, water, and milk were submitted during the year to the Bradford Laboratory of the Medical Research Council. Prompt delivery secures early reports, and delay

is minimised by the proximity of the Laboratory and a preliminary telephone report from the Bacteriologist. This has been of great service in many different ways, reducing, for example, periods of exclusion from school, nursery, and work; providing early diagnosis and permitting early preventive action in the control of infectious disease.

We have again been indebted to Dr. Smith and staff for their consistent courtesy and expert help throughout the year.

Bacteriological Examinations.

Number of Spêcimens examined	Division		Shipley	
	...	3,840	...	1,838
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Fæces for Intestinal Pathogens	893	2917	398	1424
Urine for Intestinal Pathogens	—	4	—	1
Nasal Swabs for Haem. Strep.	—	4	—	4
Nasal Swabs for Diphtheria ...	—	4	—	3
Throat Swabs for Haem. Strep.	2	2	1	2
Throat Swabs for Diphtheria ...	—	8	—	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The year, compared with its predecessor, was characterised by the absence of Poliomyelitis, Smallpox and a fall in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough and Measles. Dystentery and infections due to Food Poisoning organisms on the other hand were no less frequent. This would lead one to conclude that small progress is effected in personal hygiene. The prevalence of Dysentery and “ Salmonella group infections is “ a priori ” evidence of slipshod personal standards. Whilst recognising that a majority of cases occur among young children, there is still too casual a standard applied to the mild case of diarrhoea in the adult, which is almost always of infectious nature. Whatever public health safeguards are introduced, these will prove futile if each person is unaware of how he may contribute to the well-being of himself and others. It is regrettable that such false reticence is observed as the discouragement of advertisements recommending the washing of hands after visiting toilet, for this remains one of the greatest risks to our fellows.

The acute case and symptomless excreter of germs remains the prevalent source of infection. Contamination of food, food utensils, toys, dust are all secondary to defective personal habits, and poor housing and grouping of high susceptibles contributory factors. Recurrence of infection within the family group usually indicates a low standard of hygiene. Indeed infectious Gastro Enteritis is a useful criterion of the level of hygiene in an area. Its continued presence, a high infection rate, a rapid spread within the family and unusual

difficulty in eradication are all indications of the need to review the public health attack on defective personal habits.

Special attention is required for children who cannot toilet themselves. Thorough cleansing of lavatory seats, chains, door handles, chamber pots, napkins and linen, play-room floors, crockery and food utensils, and full attention to cleanliness and ventilation of rooms would reduce the risk from infected individuals and dust. Early consultation with the family Doctor followed by prompt treatment when the first suspicious case appears, with a practical policy of room isolation would reduce much absence from work and school and unnecessary infection of other members of the family. Children suffering from diarrhoea should on no account be allowed to mix with other children, since acute cases are even more infectious than the unsuspected carrier.

Scarlet Fever.

26 of 35 cases were admitted to hospital. There were no deaths and the disease continued mild, and indeed hardly recognisable as the same disease prevalent a generation ago.

Whooping Cough.

There were 37 cases which was a considerable fall on the previous year (187).

Measles.

This disease is bi-annually epidemic, and this accounts for the relative absence of infection during 1954. Only 11 cases were notified, one being admitted to hospital.

Food Poisoning.

The most important cause of Food Poisoning during the year was infection by the organism *Salmonella Typhi-murium* of pork pies manufactured by a Bradford retailer. Cases which formed the outbreak occurred between 1.11.54 and 7.12.54 in Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme. Although 12 cases were ascertained in Shipley, only six were notified. The average interval from ingestion to onset of symptoms was three to five days—a rather longer incubation period than is usual in Food Poisoning. Principal symptoms were diarrhoea of varied frequency, abdominal pain with blood, and less frequently, slime in the motion. The illness was not generally severe, and lasted on the average from three to five days. Food samples, premises, handlers of food were all examined in co-operation with the Bradford Authority. No accurate estimate could be made of the total number of consumers at risk, although the figure was certainly larger than the number ascertained to carry and convey infection. The ultimate origin was probably pigs which may have been infected before reaching the Abattoir.

The second cause of Food Poisoning was Salmonella Newporti. The disease was moderate in severity with an average of two days' duration. Principal symptoms were diarrhoea, abdominal pain, blood and slime. The origin and preparation of the food causing the illness is unknown. Five consumers were at risk in one home in Windhill, Shipley.

Scabies and Verminous Infestation.

Scabies was treated free of charge at Spurr Road Cleansing Centre. This is an old A.R.P. Decontamination Centre which has been adapted and redecorated, with hot and cold showers, undressing and dressing rooms, and nurse's room.

The method of treatment is by Benzyl Benzoate after showering of patient. Contacts are encouraged to attend and usually receive one treatment.

Such is the relative infrequency of the Scabies infection at the present time, and so low has been the demand in the past five years, that arrangements have been made to demolish this Centre in the Central Clearance Area Scheme in Shipley. Suitable alternative arrangements will be made with the respective Authorities using the premises. The Centre has hitherto not only been used for the control of Scabies, but all other verminous conditions of the person. It has in the past occasionally been useful for the elderly neglected person who is unable to keep him or herself free from body parasites. Where possible disinfestation is carried out in the home, and it is hoped in future that the calls on the department for this purpose will be few and far between. Alternative arrangements for such contingencies are being made.

Vaccination and Diphtheria Immunisation. Diphtheria Immunisation.

Immunisation carried out during the year:—

		Age at date of final injection.							Total
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	
Primary course	...	254	176	43	18	15	42	—	548
Reinforcing injection	...	—	—	—	—	29	216	16	261

Number of children at 31st December, 1954, who had completed a course of immunisation since 1st January, 1940:—

Last course of injections (whether primary or re-inforcing)		Age at 31st December, 1953.					Total
		Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14		
1950-1954	...	36	2135	2896	602		5669
1949 and before	...	—	—	1322	2511		3833

The intention of the re-inforcing injection is to raise the immunity

of children when they enter school and come into contact with large numbers of children, amongst whom diphtheria carriers may be present.

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Immunisation carried out during the year:—

Age at Final Injection:

Under six months	...	4
Six months to one year	...	162
1 to 2	...	67
2 to 3	...	20
3 to 4	...	15
		—
Total	...	268
		—

Number of children at 31st December, 1954, who had completed a course of immunisation:—

Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	Total.
38	201	169	97	41	24	19	579

Vaccination.

Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year:—

		Age at date of Vaccination.					Total
		Under 1	1—	2-4	5-14	15 and over	
Primary	...	252	10	9	11	34	321
Re-vaccination	...	—	—	4	14	73	91

Mental Health Service.

Mr. Greenwood, the Duly Authorised Officer, was responsible for admissions to Mental Hospitals and kept the Medical Officer of Health informed throughout the year by requisite notices. Notifications of discharge were received from the respective hospitals.

The Occupation Centre at Keighley for children classified as ineducable provided accommodation for children from Keighley and Shipley Divisions and a few outwith these areas. Conveyance by 'bus or taxi from central points, meals and milk through the Education Department continued to be supplied. Medical examination, medical records, dental services and clinic facilities were maintained. Supervisor members of the staff as part of their duties escorted children to and from the Centre.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

Particulars of Mental Defectives in the Division as at 31st December, 1954.

	Under age 16			Age 16 and over		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under Statutory Supervision ...	5	3	8	1	2	3
Under Guardianship ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taken to "Place of Safety" ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted to Institutions ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Died or removed from Area ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases receiving training:—						
In Occupation Centres ...	9	4	13	1	2	3
At home ...	—	—	—	1	2	3

Bye-Laws

(in force related to Public Health).

Shipley.

Handling, Sale and Delivery of Food, Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Smoke Abatement, Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

Buildings, Public Health Act, 1936.

W.R.C.C. Bye-Laws.

(Local Government Act 1888, and other Acts).

Carrying Dangerous or Offensive Articles along Footpaths.

Carrying Offal through streets.

Street Cries.

Spitting in Certain Public Places.

Leaving Orange Peel, Banana Skins, etc., on Footways.

Bye-laws under the Highways and Locomotive Acts.

Suppression of Litter.

Control of Wireless, Loudspeakers, Gramophones, in Public Places, etc.

Dogs Fouling Footways.

Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.

WATER SUPPLY.

Supply.

The Council are water undertakers. The undertaking was established by the Shipley Local Board, under the powers of the Shipley Waterworks and Police Act of 1854 and subsequent Acts and Orders.

The basic source of the Council's water supply consists of Sweet Well, and Low Moor Springs on Morton Moor, which have an average yield of between 400,000 and 500,000 gallons per day. The water is piped from the springs across the moor past Graincliffe Reservoir to the treatment plant situated below the Reservoir, where it receives lime treatment to neutralise the slightly acid properties. It then flows through slow sand filters and is given chlorine/ammonia treatment on entry to the clear water tank from which it is passed into supply to the High Level Areas of Shipley by means of a 10-inch diameter main.

In addition, the Council possess the right to collect water over gathering grounds consisting of 1,881 acres on Morton Moor and Bingley Moor. The effective drainage area for Graincliffe Reservoir is 1,116 acres and the water is conducted into the Reservoir, the capacity of which is 95½ million gallons, by three main dykes—Weecher Dyke, Black Dyke, and Great Graincliffe Dyke.

Any water which overflows from Graincliffe Reservoir or which is allowed to go down the Reservoir bye-pass, is fed via Eldwick Beck into Eldwick Reservoir, which has a capacity of 27½ million gallons approximately, and is now used only for storage of compensation water, the supply of which is a statutory obligation on the Council. This water is fed into Eldwick Beck below the Reservoir Dam.

The requirements of the High Level Areas of Shipley do not absorb the whole of the yield of the springs and the resulting surplus water overflows before treatment from a manhole in the embankment of Graincliffe Reservoir into a 12-inch diameter pipeline to the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs. These Reservoirs supply a large proportion of the lower levels of Shipley and the excess demand from these areas over the surplus water available from the springs is made up by releasing surface water stored in Graincliffe Reservoir to mix with the spring water where this enters the pipeline to the Service Reservoirs.

Whilst the water from the springs is characterised by a very high degree of chemical and organic purity, and only a slight acidity, the surface water from the Gathering Grounds has in solution a relatively large proportion of natural aluminium and a high acidity, and this latter property would give rise to a dangerous degree of plumbosolvency, even when the water was mixed with the less acid spring water, unless the combined waters were treated before being put into supply.

At Baildon Bank, however, the combined spring and surface waters are given lime and chlorine-ammonia treatment before being passed into the reservoirs. In this case the lime treatment fulfills the dual purpose of obviating for all practical purposes the power of

the water to dissolve lead from pipes and fittings and converts its properties from acid to slightly alkaline, thus causing the aluminium to settle out in the reservoirs (which perform the purpose of sedimentation tanks as well as storage reservoirs) in the form of a floc or jelly-like substance which tends to trap any organic or other impurities and further clarifies and purifies the water. In order to give adequate settlement the two reservoirs are used alternately.

The purified treated water is passed into service from the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs by means of two 10-inch diameter mains.

In addition to supplies from their own sources the Council purchase, by an agreement entered into in 1939 and terminating in 1959, a further supply of treated water amounting to approximately 500,000 gallons per day from the Bradford Corporation Water Undertaking.

In order to carry out the treatment of water from their own sources adequately, the properties of both the raw and the treated water are tested several times a day at Graincliffe and Baildon Bank treatment plants, and also samples of tap water taken in Shipley from both sources are tested daily by members of the Water Department Staff. In addition, monthly examinations by independent analysts are made of both the bacteriological and chemical properties of all raw waters and treated waters supplied to consumers, and the results of these over a long period indicate the very satisfactory nature of the water supply.

Consumption

All houses, except five where there were private supplies, were serviced direct from the mains, i.e., 99.9% had a piped supply. It was not necessary to cut off the water at any time during the year and the supply was constant and sufficient.

No houses were supplied by stand pipes.

Average daily total consumption	= 1,221,300 gallons.
Average daily total consumption per head	= 37.2 gallons.
Average daily domestic consumption	= 976,800 gallons.
Average daily domestic consumption per head	= 29.8 gallons.
Average daily industrial consumption	= 244,500 gallons.

Bacteriological and Chemical Examination.

Samples were taken monthly as routine (and oftener as needed) from four points in the town (corresponding with the supply), and from various points on the "collection" or storage side of the under-

taking. Samples were examined by the Laboratory during 1954, and the results are tabulated below:—

Findings of Public Health Laboratory (Bacteriological Examinations)

Untreated Water			Treated Water							Bradford Supply for Shipley (samples)	
Shipley Collection (samples)			Shipley Water Supply (samples)								
Presumptive B. Coli Count per 100 ml water	Before Impound- ing	Impound- ing Reservoir	Presumptive B. Coli Count per 100 ml water	Grain- cliffe Clear Water Basin	Baildon Bank Town Reservoirs		Samples High Level	Low Level	High Level	Low Level	
					Upper	Lower					
0—2	28	12	(Class I) Highly Satisfactory	12	7	—	13	12	12	12	
3—25	14	2	1—2 (Class II) Satisfactory	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26—49	—	—	3—10 (Class III) Suspicious	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	
50 and over	6	1	Over 10 (Class IV) Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Chemical Examinations.

Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe, Analytical and Consulting Chemists, made monthly examinations of the water supply and samples from each of the four supply areas in the town were examined. The report for August, 1954, is set out below:—

CHEMICAL ANALYSES				Shipley Water Supply		Bradford Supply for Shipley	
(results in parts per million)				High Level	Low Level	High Level	Low Level
Total Solids	...	...	...	140	140	120	160
Chloride	...	...	...	15	17	14	13
Total Hardness	...	...	...	41	50	38	44
Lead, Copper, Zinc	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil	nil
Manganese	...	...	...	—	0.1	—	—
Aluminium	...	...	...	—	0.1	—	—
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	0.27	0.21	0.02	0.02
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.05
Nitrous Nitrogen	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil	nil
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.77	0.28	0.41	0.51
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	0.19	0.18	nil	nil
Ph value	...	...	...	7.4	7.0	7.0	6.8
Iron	...	...	...	0.10	0.20	0.14	nil

Plumbo-Solvency.

The water as collected from the moors is acid, and is, therefore, presumably plumbo-solvent. Hydrated lime is added to reduce acidity. Samples were examined in 1954 for lead content, 8 from the Low Level Supply and 4 from the High Level Supply; 6 were taken after the water had been standing all night in the service pipes (first draw sample) and 6 were taken after half-an-hour's standing. These tests showed the water to have no appreciable plumbo-solvent effect when delivered to the house taps.

Private Water Supplies.

At the close of the year there were only five isolated houses, i.e., less than 0.1% of the houses in the town, and two farms supplied with water from private sources.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my ninth Annual Report on the work of the Sanitary Department.

Housing.

The year 1954 was noteworthy for the resumption of the work of clearing away the insanitary houses in the town. The Wood End Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 23rd February and the removal of tenants to new houses commenced shortly afterwards. By the end of the year 88 families had been rehoused and 74 houses demolished. Next year will see the clearance of the remaining houses in this area and the erection, on the site, of 54 three storey flats.

Another large area of sub-standard property in the Central Area was dealt with by negotiation, the Council eventually purchasing 237 houses, the majority for the purpose of demolition. During the year 32 families were rehoused from this area.

At the request of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, a joint report by the Council's Officers, setting out proposals for dealing with all the worst type of back-to-back house in the town, was presented to the Public Health Committee. The programme of clearance, as approved by the Council, and which it is hoped to complete by the end of 1958, covers some 813 houses or 7.3% of the dwellings in the district.

Due to demolitions the number of back-to-back houses was reduced to 2,547. Apart from those premises to be dealt with under clearance procedure there are some 1,800 cottages which cannot be described as unfit for habitation simply because they are back-to-back, almost all have small gardens, separate closet accommodation, side sculleries and two bedrooms and an attic. Many have been improved by the provision of baths, hot water, and inside sanitation. This type of house might well be considered suitable for an Improvement Grant, particularly as the period for which a house must provide reasonable accommodation has been reduced to not less than fifteen years.

Improvement Grants.

The number of persons applying for grants to modernise old property was disappointing. Ten such grants were approved, all to owner/occupiers.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair were extremely small having regard to the number of old properties in the town, whether

this is due to the standard of repair or a reluctance on the part of tenants to apply for certificates is hard to say. The fear of being involved in legal proceedings with the landlord may be the real reason for the few applications received.

Public Cleansing.

Throughout the year difficulty was experienced in recruiting staff. This problem is common throughout the cleansing service, particularly in the industrial areas where wages are considerably higher than those paid to cleansing employees. During the year 31 men were employed as dustmen, approximately twice the number on the regular staff. This compares favourably with the figure for the previous year when 57 men were employed as dustmen.

Salvage.

Income from recovered materials amounted to £3,301 bringing the total since 1939 to £45,941. Waste paper and cardboard sold during the past fifteen years now totals 4,099 tons.

Staff.

I have to record that during the year the two District Sanitary Inspectors left the service of the Council. Mr. Leslie Lowe took up an appointment as Health Inspector to the Hong Kong Government and Mr. Kenneth Jolley was appointed Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor to the Aysgarth R.D.C.

Both these officers rendered excellent and conscientious service to the Council and their departure meant the loss of two valuable Inspectors. Mr. R. Whitehead from Bradford succeeded Mr. Jolley and commenced his duties in July and Mr. R. Clark, the Pupil Sanitary Inspector in the Department, passed the qualifying examination and was appointed to the second vacancy. Both are doing very good work and I have to thank them, their predecessors and the clerical staff for their help and assistance throughout the year.

My thanks are also due to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their support and to members of the Council not on the Public Health Committee for their interest in the work of the Department.

I would also acknowledge my indebtedness to all the Officers of the Council for help and advice during the year.

Finally, I would express my appreciation to the Foreman and men of the Cleansing Department who, in spite of labour shortages, performed their arduous and often unpleasant tasks in a very creditable manner.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

W. FARNDALE,

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Officer.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

257 complaints were received during the year, an increase of 53 compared with 1953. These are listed below:—

Housing defects	102
Overcrowding	2
Choked drains or sewers	24
Water supply	7
Defective drains	16
Verminous houses	7
Rats or mice infestations	59
Miscellaneous	40

Inspections.

Dwellinghouses (Public Health Act)	724
Tents, Vans and Sheds	4
Refuse Receptacles	12
Cinemas	7
Offensive Trades	19
Piggeries	31
Knacker's Premises	5

Verminous and/or Dirty Premises:—

Houses	39
Other Premises	3

Smoke Abatement:—

(1) Observations	214
(2) Interviews	22
Shops Act, 1950	10
Rats and Mice	182
Sanitary Accommodation	786
School, Public or Hotel Conveniences	40
Quarry Fencing	7
Maggot Breeding Premises	4
Visits to work in progress	655
Pet Animals Act	9
Cleansing Department	250
Salvage Depot	131
Refuse Tips	342
Incinerator	52
Mortuary	4
Accumulations of Refuse	150
Re Salvage	27
Miscellaneous visits or inspections	1162
Interviews	1111
Nuisances	1498
Rag flock, etc., premises	2
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations	61
Re-inspections under Public Health Act	1019

Summary of Sanitary Works Executed.

Houses re-drained or partially re-drained	...	...	...	132
House drains cleared of obstructions	...	...	...	26
House drains repaired	...	...	...	62
House drains encased in concrete	...	...	...	14
Areas drained and concreted	...	...	...	47
Yard or Area Gullies fixed	...	...	...	114
Inspection Chambers repaired	...	...	...	2
Intercepting trap taken out	...	...	...	2
Waste pipes trapped, renewed and disconnected	...	...	...	8
Fall pipes repaired and disconnected	...	...	...	31
Sinks provided and walls tiled	...	...	...	6
Yard pavements relaid	...	...	...	56
Accumulations of offensive matter removed	...	...	...	1
Burst water service pipes repaired	...	...	...	3
New water services provided	...	...	...	12
Anti-flooding gullies fixed	...	...	...	3
New sinks provided	...	...	...	9

Summary of Drains Tested.

Drains under construction or repair tested hydraulically	...	336
Drains tested with colours for the purpose of tracing the source of flooded basements, etc.	...	123
Drains tested by Volatile Test	...	14
Drains opened for examination	...	3
Drains tested by smoke	...	28

Sanitary Accommodation.

Steady progress was maintained in the conversion of waste water closets to water closets. The work is carried out by the Surveyor's Department by direct labour, although the scheme allows an owner to carry out the work himself should he so desire. Where the Council do the work 50% of the cost is recoverable from the owner, in accordance with the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936; if the owner does the work a grant of £10 is made upon satisfactory completion of the conversion. I am satisfied that both from the public health point of view and the owner's standpoint, the work is being done economically and satisfactorily.

At the end of the year 416 closets remained to be dealt with.

Summary of Works carried out.

W.C.s provided to existing houses	...	44
W.C. appliances renewed or repaired	...	12
Waste water closets converted into fresh water closets	...	119
Waste water closets abolished	...	19
W.C. pedestals renewed	...	3
W.C. seats provided or repaired	...	22

W.C.s cleansed and lime-washed	...	...	...	...	17
W.C. walls repaired	...	...	...	...	14
Sanitary dustbins repaired or new bins substituted therefor	...	...	...	...	370
Water closets abolished	...	...	...	...	3
Soil pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous repairs	...	...	...	...	22

Number and Types of Closet Accommodation at December 31st, 1954.

			Water Closets.	Waste Water Closets.	Movable Privies. Privy Pails.	
North Ward	...	...	2,240	130	1	8
South Ward	...	...	2,518	195	2	2
East Ward	...	...	2,573	6	2	0
West Ward	...	...	2,861	12	3	4
Central Ward	...	...	1,883	73	0	0
Totals			12,075	416	8	14

Farm premises and factories are included.

The 8 privies and 14 privy pails still in use are at farms and other isolated premises where no sewer is available.

29 houses are not connected to the town's sewerage system.

Offensive Trade Premises.

Offensive Trades in the District include the following: 2 Tripe Boilers; 1 Bone Boiler; 1 Fat Melter; 1 Gut Scraper.

Nineteen inspections—all satisfactory.

Notices served during 1954.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Housing Act, 1936.

Statutory Notices.

Outstanding, 1953	...	...	...	91
Served during 1954	...	...	...	173
Complied with, 1954	...	...	...	195
Outstanding, 31st December, 1954	...	...	...	69

Informal Notices.

Outstanding, 31st December, 1953	...	...	...	110
Served during 1954	...	...	...	664
Complied with, 1954	...	...	...	684
Outstanding, 31st December, 1954	...	...	...	90

Rodent Destruction.

Rodent control work is carried out by one full-time and two part-time operatives working under the direction of the Sanitary Inspectors. 182 visits were made by the Sanitary staff to various premises and land.

212 minor infestations were dealt with during the year. 242 bodies were found. Two maintenance treatments were carried out on the sewers. Details of the infestations treated are as follows:—

Private dwellings	...	...	...	148
Business Premises	...	...	...	36
School Premises including canteen	...	...	...	6
Local Authority Premises	...	...	...	14
Other Premises	...	...	...	8

All Council properties were inspected periodically, baiting being carried out as required at the Cleansing Depot, Sewage Works, Refuse Tips and at the Public Abattoir.

Factories Act, 1937.

Factories with power	...	...	...	179
Factories without power	...	...	...	22
Total	...	...	...	201

Number of inspections of factories:—

(a) With mechanical power	...	...	...	30
(b) Without mechanical power	...	...	...	8
(c) Outworkers	...	...	...	34

Number of Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	3
„ Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	0
„ Preliminary Notices complied with	...	...	...	2
„ Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	0

Smoke Abatement.

214 smoke observations were made. 4 contraventions of the Council's Smoke Bye-laws were discovered and dealt with.

No Statutory Notices were served during the year.

The maintenance of a clean atmosphere is increasingly a matter for concern to the public, particularly during periods of severe fog. Not only is the emission of smoke from factory chimneys responsible but probably 50% of the pollution is due to the domestic fire. With the increased cost of fuel of all types it is essential that these should be used to maximum efficiency and whilst a “clean” chimney is not always a sign of efficient operation, every effort should be made to achieve the ideals of the maximum use of fuel, coupled with a smoke free atmosphere. A warning must be given in relation to the new types of “smokeless” grate, now being installed in thousands of homes. These grates are only smokeless if coke, coalite, or other special fuel is used and they will provide more heat than an equivalent amount of coal, but they do not reduce to any material extent the pollution of the air when used to burn bituminous coal. Indeed, they

cause increased amounts of soot and tarry matter to be discharged into the atmosphere, when banked up with fine coal and used for all night burning.

When considering smoke emissions from factories it is not always appreciated that the Council's Smoke Byelaw is not infringed until black smoke is emitted for more than three minutes in any continuous period of thirty minutes. For smoke other than black the law is very inadequate, although there is hope that an improvement in this direction will emerge from the Report of the Beaver Committee on Air Pollution.

Nevertheless, constant observation shows that apart from periods of plant breakdown, the Byelaw relating to smoke emissions is well observed. The co-operation of managements and engineers has been well maintained throughout the year. The Fuel Efficiency Department of the Ministry of Fuel and Power also gave valuable assistance and advice in two cases where trouble was being experienced with plant operation.

Recording of Atmospheric Pollution, Somerset House Station.

Month	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Deposit — Tons	Soluble Deposit per square mile	Total Solids —	Sulphur Estimation Mg/day, 1000cm. ² of Lead Peroxide
January, 1954	2.31	4.81	7.77	12.58	19.80
February	2.46	6.94	7.63	14.57	21.15
March	2.05	9.06	5.58	14.64	20.25
April	0.82	5.01	4.58	9.59	14.40
May	2.36	10.36	7.33	17.69	14.22
June	1.59	8.93	3.91	12.84	8.73
July	2.31	5.01	5.38	10.39	6.30
August	6.16	3.98	11.95	15.93	9.18
September	3.39	6.54	8.33	14.87	9.09
October	4.0	9.13	9.29	18.42	0.4
November	5.13	5.44	9.96	15.4	16.92
December	No result due to defective tubing				
Totals	32.58	75.21	81.71	156.92	140.44

Shops Act.

Ten visits were made for the inspection of sanitary and washing accommodation. One notice was served and complied with.

Lethal Chamber.

The electric lethal chamber at the Cleansing Depot was again extensively used. During the year 214 dogs and 207 cats were dealt with; these figures show a reduction of 10 dogs and one cat as compared with 1953.

The provision of this apparatus has proved an extremely valuable asset to the town. Ailing and stray animals can be painlessly put

away instead of, as formerly, being allowed to roam the streets or be destroyed by methods which were not always humane. Thanks are due to the R.S.P.C.A. who installed the chamber and who carry out all repairs as required, without cost to the Council.

No charge is made but a voluntary contribution to the funds of the R.S.P.C.A. can be made by persons using the facilities provided.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

for the period April 1st, 1954, to March 31st, 1955.

The very severe weather during January and February caused some dislocation in the work of the Department. The vehicles turned out each day, and although it was impossible to keep up with collections, the effect was not as serious as might have been expected. The high rate of employment in the town made it difficult to recruit dustmen, particularly after holidays when it is impossible to obtain temporary staff to overcome arrears.

During the months of July and August it was necessary to work overtime each Saturday morning due to the absence of men on holiday and to illness. The interval between collections varied between 7 and 9 days, but it must be admitted that when the period extends longer than seven days some bins are missed for one week and the extra refuse due to the two weekends occasionally causes difficulty to householders.

Efforts are made to maintain an equal service throughout the town and each bin is visited in turn, except in those districts where, due to lack of space, it is necessary for two and in some cases three houses to share one bin. All these houses are situated in areas which the Council proposes to deal with by clearance within the next few years.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The same arrangements continued during the year as previously, some 5% of the refuse being disposed of at the Incinerator and the remainder by controlled tipping. By arrangement with the owners a length of 350 yards of the disused Bradford Canal extending in a Southerly direction from Windhill Bridge was filled. This operation took some five months, thus adding to the life of the Wood End Tip which is rapidly approaching completion, but which will provide tipping space for the Eastern end of the town until arrangements can be made to use the Sewage Works at Dockfield. This transfer will take place on the removal of sewage disposal to the Esholt works of the Bradford Corporation.

A small fire at Wrose Tip was put out without any undue difficulty and apart from a sporadic outbreak of crickets at Wood End in September and the odd occasion when paper escapes due to high winds, no nuisances occurred at the refuse tips. A reasonable amount of soil and ashes for covering the refuse continued to be delivered to the tips by private vehicles and the new gulley cleansing machine operated by the Surveyor's Department provided an additional source

of fine grit, which is useful for sealing the tip sides. It was necessary on a number of occasions to draw the attention of householders to the danger of placing hot ashes in dustbins. The result of collecting burning refuse can be very serious. Apart from the obvious risk of setting fire to a valuable vehicle, there is the possibility of subsequent fire at the refuse tip. Such fires are often not apparent at the time the refuse is tipped and may be discovered months later with a consequent heavy expense of excavation to put out or seal off the trouble.

SALVAGE.

Paper sales increased substantially during the year and averaged 31 tons per month or approximately one ton per 1,000 of the population. The collection of rags and other textiles, non-ferrous scrap and light iron scrap also showed considerable improvement. The payment of a salvage bonus to the Cleansing Staff was maintained throughout the year. There is no doubt that a bonus provides the extra incentive to keep separate paper and cardboard segregated by the householder. Prices remained stable throughout the year and no difficulty was experienced in disposing of salvaged materials.

Details of materials sold and income received are set out below.

						T.	C.	Q.
Waste Paper and Cardboard	...	...				378	13	0
Cast Iron	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Baled Tins	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	1
Rags, Rugs, Carpets, Sacking, etc.	...	...				8	17	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		15	0
Non-Ferrous Scrap	...	...	...	...	...		15	2
Light Iron	...	...	...	...	...	19	5	3
Total						427	1	1

Monthly Income.

		1954.	£	s.	d.
April	264	19	0
May	294	1	7
June	334	8	10
July	252	1	11
August	323	18	4
September	239	6	7
October	194	5	10
November	275	16	2
December	263	2	10
1955.					
January	273	0	7
February	250	14	5
March	335	4	11
			£3301	1	0

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT.

Private Builders.

Since the war private builders have completed 70 houses and provided 28 housing units by conversion to flats.

Properties Owned and Controlled by the Council as at 1st April, 1955.

Description	Bung.	A.1	A.1.F.	A.2.F.	A.2	A.3	A.4	Shops	Gar- ages	Total
Pre-War ...	62	—	—	—	337	451	56	—	—	906
Post-War ...	28	—	100	94	274	329	—	—	4	829
Pre-fabs ...	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	100
Dockfield ...	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	38
Victoria Road ..	—	16	—	—	23	2	—	—	—	41
Miscellaneous ..	—	2	3	6	6	4	2	3	—	26
Total ...	90	18	103	100	740	824	58	3	4	1940

Post-war Housing Units provided by Council.

New Houses erected during the year ... 189.

Houses provided up to 31st March, 1955:—

Permanent	...	839
Conversions	...	12
Pre-fabs.	...	100
		951

Applicants re-housed from 1st April, 1954, to 31st March, 1955.

Description.	Bung.	1 BR.	2 BR.	3 BR.	4 BR.	Total
Overcrowding: Statutory ...	—	—	—	6	1	7
do. Moral ...	—	—	1	26	—	27
do. Local ...	—	—	10	—	—	10
Sufficient Accommodation ...	—	2	3	—	—	5
Special Cases ...	—	2	4	3	—	9
M.O.H. Cases ...	1	3	4	8	—	16
Clearance Areas ...	8	51	86	52	4	201
Total	9	58	108	95	5	275

36 families re-housed during the year were without separate accommodation.

95 tenants on Council Estates were transferred to abate overcrowding and to release unused bedrooms.

The above information relating to properties owned by the Council and to applicants re-housed has been supplied by the Housing Manager.

Back-to-Back and Blind Back Houses.

North Ward	...	...	493
South Ward	...	...	576
East Ward	...	...	802
West Ward	...	...	133
Central Ward	...	...	543
			<hr/>
			2,547
			<hr/>

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Housing Inspections, 1954.

Number of Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	241
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	3
Visits in respect of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	28
Number of Notices served in respect of repair:—						
(a) Preliminary	...	...	...	...	...	15
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	17
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	148
Visits re Habitation Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	198
Removals to Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	83
Visits re Building Byelaws	...	...	...	...	...	16
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	47
Certificates of disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	31

Housing Defects Remedied, 1954.

Wooden floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Windows repaired and properly hung	...	...	...	...	...	14
Window frames mastic pointed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Skylights repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Doors and casings or furnishings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	43
Plastered walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	19
Plastered ceilings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	22
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	22
Fall pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	...	12
Walls repointed	...	...	...	...	...	24
Cement rendering renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Staircases and fencing repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chimneys and flues repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	75

Demolition of Houses.

Houses still standing upon which demolition orders or undertakings were operative on December 31st, 1954:—

Victoria Park, No. 27a.

Briggate, Shipley, Nos. 70 and 72.

Overcrowding.

Close co-operation was maintained with the Housing Department in all matters relating to the re-housing of tenants from clearance areas, overcrowded houses and from individual unfit properties. The figures given below are of little use in assessing the extent of any overcrowding which may exist in the town, but it is true to say that the problem of statutory overcrowding, as defined by the Housing Act, 1936, has generally been overcome.

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.

A	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1954	6
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	6
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	46
B		Number of new cases of overcrowding discovered during 1954	2
C	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved	6
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	31

Verminous Houses.

Two houses infested with bugs and three with fleas were treated with D.D.T. All furniture and bedding of prospective Council tenants was inspected by the Sanitary Staff. Any infestations found were dealt with by Hydrogen Cyanide fumigation of the furniture and steam disinfection of the bedding.

In addition one house was sprayed for moth infestation.

MILK DISTRIBUTION.

Resident in the District at the end of the year there were on the register:—

Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	4
Premises at which Milk is sold only in sealed bottles	...					81
Total						103

Non-resident Distributors numbered 16.

Bacterial Examination of Milk.

				Samples Submitted	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Void
Pasteurised	...	...	...	33	33	0	0
Accredited	...	...	...	1	1	0	0
T.T. Pasteurised	...	...	...	26	26	0	0
T.T. Certified	...	...	...	34	33	1	0
Ungraded	...	...	...	4	4	1	0
				98	97	1	0

Samples taken by W.R.C.C.

Past. (produced in Shipley)	18	18	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	116	115	1	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Biological Examination of Milk.

Eleven samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the purpose of examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. Ten proved negative and one positive.

Ice Cream.

There are five premises in the District registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, but only three regularly produce ice cream. Six inspections were made during the year. Since the coming into force of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, many premises and shops making Ice Cream have ceased production and now purchase supplies from wholesalers.

In addition 133 premises are registered for the sale of Ice Cream. Inspections numbered 71.

Bacterial Examination.

Results of examinations carried out at the Public Health Laboratory show a high standard of cleanliness.

Samples Submitted	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
6	6	0	0	0

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The Council's Slaughterhouse remained the central Abattoir for Shipley, Bingley and Baildon until June 30th, 1954, when all control by the Ministry of Food over slaughtering and meat distribution ceased.

Animals killed during the year.—

			1954.
Beasts	...	...	2,490
Calves	...	...	249
Sheep	...	...	9,112
Pigs	...	...	4,026
			<hr/>
Total	...		15,877
			<hr/>

The number of cows killed was 225 or 9.03% of the beasts.

Wholesale Market.

Meat produced outside Shipley and brought in for allocation or wholesale distribution from the abattoir included:—

Quarters of Beef (frozen)	2,026
Carcasses of Mutton or Lamb (frozen)	9,643
Cases of meat and edible offals (frozen)	671
Pig Carcasses	664

These figures are for the period January 1st, 1954, to the end of control on June 30th, 1954.

Meat Inspection.

Return of Animals Slaughtered and Meat Inspected during 1954.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
NUMBER INSPECTED	2265	225	249	9112	4026
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS:					
Whole Carcasses condemned...	2	0	8	8	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	614	86	0	503	89
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	27.20%	38.22%	3.14%	5.61%	2.31%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole Carcasses condemned...	3	4	0	0	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	170	56	0	0	121
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with tuberculosis	7.59%	26.66%	0	0	3.05%

Table of Particulars of Carcasses and Organs condemned at the Public Abattoir.

BEASTS—TUBERCULOSIS.

	No.	Weight in lbs.
Carcasses	7	3,696
Quarters of Beef	12	1,638
Briskets	6	117
Buttocks	1	86
Heads and Tongues	104	3,268
Livers	30	480
Lungs	135	1,350
Hearts	6	30
Skirts	3	6
Stomachs	14	367
Mesenterics and Intestines	33	945
		<hr/> 11,983 <hr/>

PIGS—TUBERCULOSIS.

	No.	Weight in lbs.
Carcasses	2	298
Heads	82	1,192
Lungs	5	15
Mesenteries	24	152
Plucks	34	174
Livers	14	42
		<u>1,873</u>

Calves—None.

OTHER DISEASES. BEASTS.

	No.	Weight in lbs.
Carcass (Oedema) ...	1	488
Carcass (Johnes Disease)	1	395
Livers (Distomatosis) ...	565	9,020
Livers (Angioma) ...	13	218
Livers (Cirrhosis) ...	31	496
Livers (Abscess) ...	73	1,168
Udders (Mastitis) ...	175	875
Sirloin (Abscess) ...	1	41
Hearts (Pericarditis) ...	10	49
Lungs (Abscess) ...	—	10
Lungs (Congestion) ...	—	10
Beef (Bone Taint) ...	—	429
Beef (Bruised)	—	185
Head and Tongue (Actinomycosis)	1	30
Skirt (Abscess)	—	2
		<u>13,416</u>

PIGS.

	No.	Weight in lbs.
Carcasses (Jaundice) ...	3	326
Carcass (Enteritis) ...	1	125
Livers (Cirrhosis) ...	36	114
Shank (Arthritis) ...	1	4
Lungs (Pneumonia) ...	9	36
Pork (Bruised)	—	196
Lungs (Congestion) ...	20	60
Forequarter (Pleurisy) ...	1	27
Plucks (Pleurisy) ...	3	18
Plucks (Congestion) ...	2	10
Kidneys (Nephritis) ...	2	1
Intestines (Enteritis) ...	1	8
		<u>925</u>

CALVES.

	No.	Weight in lbs.
Carcasses (Immature) ...	8	272

SHEEP.

	No.	Weight in lbs.
Carcasses (Enteritis and Oedema) ...	3	154
Carcasses (Oedema) ...	3	203
Carcass (Emaciation) ...	1	47
Carcass (Peritonitis and Pleurisy) ...	1	62
Forequarters (Pleurisy) ...	11	129
Livers (Distoma) ...	494	988
		1,583

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat condemned at Public Abattoir	13	8	1	8
Foods surrendered at Shops, etc.	1	17	2	21
	15	6	0	1

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Sampling.

Food and Drugs sampling is done by the West Riding County Council, Weights and Measures Department.

99 samples were taken, 54 of milk, 43 of other foods and 2 of drugs. All samples were genuine except 1 sample of milk 1.6% deficient in fat; the vendor was cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

Sanitary Inspectors took 14 samples for analysis by the Public Analyst.

	Informal Samples.		Formal Samples.	
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
Sausage and Sausage Meat ...	—	0	11	1
Milk ...	1	0	0	0
Orange Drink ...	1	0	0	0

No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

A caution was issued in respect of the sausage sample reported as not genuine.

Inspections of Food Premises.

Butchers' Shops	266
Manufacture of Sausages, etc.	40
Fishmongers' and Greengrocers' Premises	135
Fried Fish Shops	28
Food Preparing and Storing Places	71
Bakehouses	32
Bakers' and Confectioners' Shops	38
Grocers' Shops	59
Public Abattoir	73
Markets	111
Licensed Premises	18
Cafes, Restaurants	14
Ice Cream—Manufacturers' Premises	6
Ice Cream—Shops registered for Sale only	71

DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Births during the year to Mothers normally resident in the Division.

	Live.	Still.	Total.	%
Domiciliary	214	1	215	23
Private Nursing Homes ...	43	—	43	5
Maternity Hospitals	660	22	682	72
	<hr/> 917	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 940	<hr/> 100

Maternity Services.

Domiciliary Cases.

County Midwives	206
Private Midwives	1
Private Nursing Homes	60
Maternity Hospitals (Hospital Management Committees)	490
	<hr/>
Total Cases in Divisional Area ...	757
	<hr/>

Births Outside the Division.

Domiciliary	3
Nursing Homes	51

Hospitals:

Keighley St. John's	34
Halifax General	13
Bradford St. Luke's	121
Staincliffe General Hospital ...	4
Victoria Hospital, Keighley ...	11
Other Hospitals	6
	<hr/>
	243
	<hr/>

Maternity Home.

The Maternity Home, Shipley, is administered by a Sub-Committee under the Bradford "A" Group Hospital Management Committee. The Sub-Committee, of which the Medical Officer of Health is a co-opted member, meets monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

Admissions.

Miss Beaulah, Matron of the Maternity Home, has provided me with the following statistics:—

490 women were delivered. 4 cases were emergency admissions. 10.2 days was the average stay in lying-in beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 15.8.

Special Statistics.

There were 5 forceps deliveries out of 490 cases. There were 9 stillbirths and 1 neo-natal death. 2 women received blood transfusion.

Consultant Service.

Patients were seen by Mr. Craig ante-natally. Total attendances numbered 162. Mr. Craig also paid 29 women special visits in the Home. Dr. Langley, Consultant Pædiatrician, was called to examine 4 babies, and Mr. Mortimer Shaw 2 babies.

Dr. Alderson was called to see 2 mothers.

Transfers.

18 patients were transferred to other hospitals; 480 women received Gas and Air Analgesia.

The Infant.

14 babies were being artificially fed when discharged and 93 received complementary feeds. 37 babies were $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, 33 were discharged alive, 1 died and 3 were stillborn.

Midwives' Acts.

Medical Aid Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from Midwives during the year.

(1) Death of (a) Mother	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Child	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	7
(3) Laying out dead body	...	...	...	...	—
(4) Substitution of artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	76
(5) Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	2
(6) Medical Aid Notices:—					

					No. issued because of compli- cations arising during/in				Total
					Preg- nancy	Labour	Lying- in	The Child	
Domiciliary Cases									
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act					9	38	4	7	58
(ii) Others					2	1	1	—	4
Cases in Institutions					—	—	—	—	—
Total					11	39	5	7	62

Analgesia in Childbirth.

- (a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.
- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (i) Domiciliary | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| (ii) Private Nursing Homes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| (iii) Institutions | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
- (b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of Analgesics during the year ... Nil
- (c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of Analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives:
- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements | Nil |
| (ii) In use at the end of year | 7 |
- (d) Number of cases where Analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year:
- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (i) Gas and Air | ... | ... | ... | ... | 170 |
| (ii) Pethidine | ... | ... | ... | ... | 135 |

Infectious Disease.

There were no cases of Infectious Disease related to child-birth.

Maternal Deaths,

One

Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths).

Districts	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Average Rate for 10 years
Shipley ...	nil	1.5	nil	1.7	1.8	nil	1.9	nil	nil	2.0	0.9
Bingley ...	7.0	5.0	nil	5.5	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1.7
Baildon ...	nil	nil	5.7	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	0.6
Denholme .	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

Ancillary Services in Pregnancy and Lying-in Home Helps.

Reference should be made to page 12.

Dental Treatment.

Expectant mothers are referred from the Doctor to the private dentist or to the dentist at the Ante-Natal Clinic and facilities are also available for nursing mothers.

I wish to express appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Holburn and her assistants.

Dental Treatment of Young Children and Mothers.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Examined	81	116
Needing Treatment ...	72	116
Treated	51	116
Made Dentally Fit	38	116

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Extractions	152	139
Anæsthetics: Local	2	2
General	29	66
Fillings	62	61
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment ...	27	—
Silver Nitrate Treatment	—	32
Dentures provided	22	—

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes.

	Sessions held.	No. of patients.	Total Attendances.
Somerset House ...	43	90	631
Bingley	37	20	143

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Rex and midwives.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

CLINIC	Sessions held	No of Patients	Total Attendances	Average Attendances per Session
Somerset House	97	203	702	7
Maternity Home	199	605	4689	24
Total, Shipley		808	5391	
Bingley	49	127	487	10
Baildon	26	42	167	6
* Denholme	26	9	39	1
Totals for Division		986	6084	

* Ante-Natal attendances at Infant Welfare Clinic.

Family Planning Association.

The Clinic started on the 4th November, 1953 at Somerset House under the auspices of the County Council completed its first full year.

Dr. Buckle, Hon. Medical Officer to the Association, reports as follows:—

“During the period 1st March, 1954, to 28th February, 1955, there has been an increased number of patients attending the Shipley Branch of the F.P.A. 45 sessions have been held at weekly intervals and 427 new patients have attended. These patients have been referred to the Clinic as follows:—

- 176—Medical practitioners, consultants, institutions, etc.
- 96—Friends who have themselves attended an F.P.A. Clinic.
- 80—Health visitors, nurses and midwives.
- 42—Transfers from W.R.C.C. Clinic.
- 22—Marriage Guidance Council.
- 11—Magazines, etc.

It is satisfactory to note that the greatest number of new patients has been referred by general practitioners and their medical colleagues. It is quite evident that the need for a F.P.A. Clinic has been great.

It is rather difficult to arrive at a true break down of new patients, as the reason given for attending may not in fact, be the real one. It is only on patient enquiry that one arrives at the answer.

The following figures give the various reasons for attending given by patients.

Spacing of family	...	...	...	...	...	150
Limitation of sufficiently large family	...	...	...	...	...	87
Financial reasons	...	...	...	...	...	79
Health	...	...	...	...	...	78
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	20
Brides	...	...	...	...	...	13

The economic factor figures very largely in a great number of cases. Many patients are going out to work to supplement the family income and therefore wish to space their families. The housing situation has considerably eased over the past 12 months, and there are not the number of patients living with their parents or in lodgings that obtained previously.

I should like, in conclusion, to express my thanks to the various members who have given voluntarily so much of their time to the working of the Clinic. Miss Anderson, our invaluable Secretary, Miss Hird, who watches over the financial side with such an eagle eye, Nurse Jones, who has such infinite patience in teaching the various methods used in the Clinic. And also my thanks are due to the many ladies and to Mrs. Rusby, who undertake all the many duties necessary to the efficient running of a F.P.A. Clinic."

Premature Babies born to mothers normally resident in the Division showing survival, feeding, etc.

Sex	Date of Birth	Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	Feeding A=Artificial B=Breast	Duration of Pregnancy in weeks	Deaths		Cause of Death.	Complications during Pregnancy or Labour
					Date	Age		
INSTITUTIONAL								
M	1 Jan. .	5 8	B —	34				Breech delivery
M	4 "	5 6	B	40				
F	17 "	4 0	B + A	36 } Twin				
M	19 "	5 6	A	36				Breech with extended leg
M	30 "	5 5	A	29				
M	31 "	5 0	A	36 } Twins				
M	31 "	5 0	A	36 } Twins				
F	12 Feb.	5 0	A	40				
F	18 "	5 8	B	40				
F	27 "	5 6	B	40				
F	3 Mar.	4 1	B	38				Induction of labour, medical and surgical
F	9 "	4 1	A	37				
M	10 "	5 7	A	40				
F	13 "	3 6	A	34 } Twin				
F	25 "	5 0	A	35				
F	27 "	5 5	B + A	35				
M	28 "	5 8	B	40				
M	30 "	4 5	B	40				
F	2 Apr.	5 2	A	36				
F	11 "	4 15	B	38				
M	17 "	4 9	A	37 } Twins				
M	17 "	4 12	A	37 } Twins				
F	26 "	5 8	B + A	40				
F	5 May	5 0	B	37				
M	7 "	5 2	A	40				
F	20 "	4 6	A	36				
M	20 "	3 11	A	34				
F	29 "	5 6	B + A	37				
M	3 June	3 3	A	32				
F	7 "	5 2	A	40				
M	18 "	5 8	B	40				
F	27 "	5 8	B	40				
F	28 "	5 6	A	37 } Twin				
F	7 July	4 7	A	32				
F	5 Aug.	5 8	A	40				
F	9 "	5 6	A	38				
M	11 "	5 7	A	40				
M	11 "	5 4	A	38				
F	13 "		B + A	30				
F	16 "	4 10	B + A	36				
F	16 "	5 4	B	38				
M	20 "	3 15	A	36				
M	11 Sept.	5 1	A	40 } Twin				
M	15 "	5 1	A	39				
M	26 "	5 2	B	36				
F	30 Oct.	4 12	B	38				
M	7 Nov.	5 4	A	40 } Twin				
F	16 "	4 12	B	40				
F	11 Dec.	5 8	B	38				
F	24 "	5 5	B	38				
F	13 Mar.	2 8	—	34 } Twin	14 Mar.	16 hrs.	Prematurity and malformation	
M	16 July	4 0	—	28	16 July	6 hrs.	Prematurity	
M	3 Oct.	4 15	—	40	4 Oct.	6 hrs.	White Asphyxia	
M	12 Jan.	4 12	—	40			Stillborn	
F	13 "	4 2	—	40			"	
M	17 "	4 1	—	36			"	
M	22 Feb.	2 7	—	34			"	
F	11 Mar.	2 12	—	38			"	
F	18 July	2 12	—	35			"	
F	27 Sept.	3 2	—	35			"	
F	6 Oct.	5 2	—	36			"	
DOMICILIARY								
M	6 Apr.	4 4	A	36				Cardiac
F	24 May	3 0	A	34				
M	4 June	4 12	B	40				
F	2 Aug.	5 4	A	40				
F	19 "	5 0	B	38				
F	9 Nov.	4 14	A	38				
F	13 "	5 0	A	37				
M	1 Mar.	2 0	—	28	4 Mar.	3½ days	Prematurity	
M	13 July	3 8	A	32	14 July	1 day	"	
M	14 Sept.	2 8	A	28/30	15 Sept.	1 day	Stillborn	
M	2 Jan.	4 2	—	26			"	
M	23 Aug.	3 0	—	34			"	

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Infants.
INFANT MORTALITY
 (Divisional Figures).

CAUSE OF DEATH	under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths Under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital										
Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Deformity	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	4
Respiratory										
Disease	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	3
Prematurity ...	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Acute										
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
All causes ...	8	—	1	1	10	3	3	1	—	17

INFANT MORTALITY.

Shipley.

CAUSE OF DEATH										
Congenital										
Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Deformity	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
Respiratory										
Disease	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2
Prematurity ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
All causes ...	4	—	1	1	6	1	2	1	—	10

Prematurity.

Two cots are available; one established at Salt's Hospital for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Ambulance Depot for Bingley and Denholme.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

CLINIC	No of Sessions held	No. of Children who Attended	Total No. of Attendances	Average Attendance per Session
Somerset House ...	148	806	5309	36
Wrose	97	240	1396	25
TOTAL SHIPLEY		1046	6705	
BAILDON	48	165	1157	24
DENHOLME	26	59	383	15
Bingley	50	462	2830	57
Harden	25	61	475	19
Wilsden	23	68	402	18
Cullingworth ...	25	53	379	15
TOTAL BINGLEY		544	4086	
TOTALS—DIVISION		1914	12331	

Artificial Sunlight Clinics.

			Somerset House, Shipley.	Mornington Road, Bingley.
NO. OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED				
Children under 1	...	...	11	13
Children aged 1 but under 2		...	48	29
Children aged 2 but under 5		...	40	65
Children aged 5 and over	...	...	108	143
TOTAL ATTENDANCES				
Children under 1	...	...	100	113
Children aged 1 but under 2		...	628	144
Children aged 2 but under 5		...	642	667
Children aged 5 and over	...	...	991	1400
CONDITIONS TREATED				
Chest	...	...	60	48
Skin	...	...	12	3
Post-infectious diseases		...	20	32
Post-operative conditions		...	3	9
Rickets	...	...	44	15
Pinks disease		...	1	—
Others	...	...	66	125
Number of sessions held	...	...	99	97
Average attendance per session	...	...	24	24

Health Visiting.

Every endeavour was made to diminish routine work of Health Visitors in the Clinics, substituting as was appropriate either Assistant Health Visitors or clerical staff. The Health Visitor is thereby enabled to concentrate on group teaching in the Clinic and personal advice in the home.

Apart from the Tuberculosis Health Visitor and an Assistant Health Visitor who undertakes Clinic duties at Somerset House, 10 Health Visitors and School Nurses work in the Division, 4 of whom are allotted to Shipley. The Health Visitor is now the General Practitioner for Public Health in her area, covering every aspect of Public Health work. Highly trained, versatile, she has unlimited scope for her skill and zeal. Health Education, Mothercraft and Parentcraft increasingly figure in her duties, and in my opinion more general use of her specialised knowledge would reduce the multiplicity of Social Workers in the field.

No. of Home Visits during the year:—

		Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between 1 and 5 years of age		Other classes	Total
		First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	1—2	2—5	Total Visits	
Shipley	...	99	195	454	1680	1061	1588	3308	7832
Bingley	...	29	58	263	1098	782	993	1474	4405
Baildon	...	4	6	114	235	197	223	836	1497
Denholme	...	19	81	58	531	273	646	635	2166
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1250	1250
Totals for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Division		151	340	889	3544	2313	3450	7503	17150

DAY NURSERIES.

NURSERY		No. of Places	No. of Days Open	Total Attendances	Average Daily Attendance	No. on Waiting List at 31st Dec.
Manor Lane, Shipley	...	50	248	7650	31	—
Windhill, Shipley	...	50	248	8034	32	—
Victoria Park, Shipley	...	50	227	6036	27	—
Saltaire	...	50	248	6889	28	—
Bingley	...	50	248	7635	31	—
Baildon	...	50	248	7811	31	—
Totals	...	300		44055	180	—

APPENDICES.

Causes of Death.

Causes of death in 1954 (Registrar General's Return).

					Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Inhabi- tants
All Causes	...	...	...	...	187	185	372	100	11.35
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	1.6	0.18
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	0.3	0.03
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	0.3	0.03
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	0.3	0.03
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	2.2	0.24
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	...	7	3	10	2.7	0.31
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	11	11	3.0	0.34
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	23	20	43	11.6	1.31
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	0.8	0.10
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1.1	0.12
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	23	32	55	14.8	1.68
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	35	26	61	16.4	1.86
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	1.6	0.18
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	30	28	58	15.6	1.77
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	6	8	14	3.8	0.43
Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	0.3	0.03
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	8	4	12	3.2	0.37
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	13	6	19	5.1	0.58
Other diseases of respiratory system...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	1.6	0.18
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	3	—	3	0.8	0.10
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	0.3	0.03
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	1.1	0.12
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	2	—	2	0.5	0.06
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	0.3	0.03
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	—	4	4	1.1	0.12
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	16	8	24	6.5	0.73
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	0.8	0.10
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	1.6	0.18
Suicide	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1.1	0.12
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1890-1954.

YEAR					Respiratory					
	Crude		Crude		Disease		Infantile		Phthisis	
	Birth-rate		Death-rate		Death-rate		Mortality		Death-rate	
1890	...	23.0	...	17.6	...	4.7	...	129	...	1.0
1895	...	24.3	...	17.9	...	3.1	...	185	...	2.0
1900	...	23.0	...	17.0	...	3.8	...	172	...	1.5
1905	...	21.9	...	15.3	...	3.6	...	132	...	1.2
1910	...	19.8	...	14.4	...	2.5	...	89	...	1.2
1915	...	17.7	...	15.0	...	2.5	...	108	...	0.8
1920	...	19.9	...	13.8	...	2.5	...	130	...	0.96
1925	...	15.8	...	14.7	...	2.6	...	95	...	0.60
1929	...	14.5	...	13.5	...	1.8	...	86	...	0.81
1930	...	13.6	...	12.7	...	1.45	...	77	...	0.54
1931	...	13.6	...	14.0	...	1.97	...	73	...	0.75
1932	...	13.5	...	12.2	...	0.69	...	53	...	0.49
1933	...	13.7	...	12.9	...	1.47	...	81	...	0.33
1934	...	13.6	...	12.2	...	0.59	...	48	...	0.49
1935	...	12.0	...	13.5	...	1.04	...	71	...	0.36
1936	...	13.2	...	13.3	...	1.24	...	64	...	0.39
1937	...	14.6	...	14.9	...	1.16	...	64	...	0.65
1938	...	13.8	...	12.2	...	0.84	...	42	...	0.29
1939	...	14.1	...	12.9	...	1.22	...	55	...	0.45
1940	...	13.5	...	13.4	...	1.67	...	41	...	0.28
1941	...	13.1	...	12.8	...	1.10	...	54	...	0.48
1942	...	15.7	...	12.3	...	1.11	...	46	...	0.30
1943	...	18.1	...	15.2	...	1.59	...	40	...	0.51
1944	...	19.2	...	14.0	...	1.46	...	43	...	0.38
1945	...	14.7	...	12.6	...	1.65	...	57	...	0.28
1946	...	20.2	...	13.8	...	1.35	...	46	...	0.26
1947	...	22.4	...	13.0	...	1.29	...	38	...	0.50
1948	...	17.0	...	12.0	...	1.29	...	40	...	0.21
1949	...	16.7	...	12.3	...	1.32	...	22	...	0.25
1950	...	17.0	...	12.4	...	1.18	...	16	...	0.15
1951	...	15.9	...	13.4	...	1.97	...	31	...	0.18
1952	...	15.8	...	13.2	...	1.72	...	35	...	0.18
1953	..	15.2	...	11.2	...	1.59	...	26	...	0.09
1954	...	14.6	...	11.3	...	1.16	...	21	...	0.18

Infectious Diseases Notified.

Age Groups of Cases; Cases Admitted to Hospital; Number of Deaths.

	Under 1	AGE GROUPS IN YEARS											Admitted Total to Hos- Cases pital	Deaths
		1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+		
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	3	2	6	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	35	26
Whooping Cough	3	2	8	8	8	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	37	—
Measles ...	—	—	2	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1
Pneumonia	2	2	1	1	—	2	3	—	3	—	7	1	22	4
Dysentery	6	8	13	15	2	28	4	2	19	7	4	1	109	8
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	6	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4	1

Infectious Diseases Notified.

Quarterly Incidence and Ward Distribution of Cases.

Disease		Jan. to March	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	North Ward	South Ward	East Ward	West Ward	Central Ward
Scarlet Fever	..	13	4	5	13	3	4	10	11	7
Whooping Cough	...	23	6	6	2	2	6	15	5	9
Measles	... ..	4	—	4	3	4	3	2	2	—
Pneumonia	~ ...	14	2	2	4	2	7	9	4	—
Dysentery	... ..	64	34	9	2	29	17	41	10	12
Food Poisoning	... ..	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas	... ..	—	3	—	1	1	1	2	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications and Deaths in Shipley during the Year.

AGE GROUP		NEW CASES				DEATHS			
		Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5 and under 15		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 and under 25		1	5	1	2	—	—	—	—
25 and under 35		5	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
35 and under 45		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 and under 55		2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 and under 65		1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
65 and over	...	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	...	13	11	2	3	4	3	—	—

Meteorological Statistics for the Year.

Readings taken approximately 1.4 miles South of Shipley Town Hall.

1954.	Highest Maximum Temperature.	Lowest Maximum Temperature.	Average Mean Temperature.	Total Sunshine (hours).	Total Rain (inches).	Days of Fog at 9 a.m.	Days of Snow lying at 9 a.m.
January	... 54	... 28	... 36.0	... 40.3	... 2.78	... 1	... 1
February	... 51	... 28	... 34.5	... 33.9	... 3.16	... 9	... 14
March	... 55	... 33	... 40.3	... 83.2	... 2.23	... 5	... 6
April	... 57	... 43	... 44.9	... 132.7	... 0.44	... —	... —
May	... 75	... 45	... 51.2	... 113.9	... 3.01	... —	... —
June	... 69	... 54	... 54.7	... 133.6	... 1.66	... —	... —
July	... 68	... 55	... 56.0	... 133.6	... 1.79	... —	... —
August	... 72	... 54	... 56.5	... 91.6	... 7.50*	... 1	... —
September	... 80	... 50	... 53.4	... 158.2	... 3.58	... 1	... —
October	... 65	... 45	... 52.0	... 67.6	... 5.22	... 3	... —
November	... 57	... 43	... 43.1	... 51.6	... 5.72	... 4	... —
December	... 57	... 37	... 42.5	... 27.2	... 3.87	... 4	... 1

* Highest August rainfall in records.

